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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/580,221	05/26/2000	Sung-Soo Lee	P56056	8252

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EXAMINER

PARK, CHAN S

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2622

DATE MAILED: 02/10/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/580,221	Applicant(s) LEE, SUNG-SOO	
	Examiner CHAN S. PARK	Art Unit 2622	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 December 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 11/21/05 has been entered.

Response to Amendment

2. Applicant's amendment was received on 11/21/05, and has been entered and made of record. Currently, **claims 1-20** are pending.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to **claims 1-20** have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Objections

4. Claims are objected to because of the following informalities:
Claim 15, line 1, "The method of claim 1," should be deleted; and
Claim 20, line 3, "a display" should be -- said display --.
Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-12 and 18-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yoshida Japanese Patent Application No. 6-261224 in view of Nishida et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,972,858 (hereinafter Nishida).

5. With respect to claim 1, Yoshida teaches a method for controlling transmission of fax data according to a data output order of a facsimile receiving part (claims 1 & 4 in pages 5- 6), the method comprising the steps of:

scanning and storing a document into data to be transmitted from a facsimile transmitting part to said facsimile receiving part (claim 4);

dialing a predetermined telephone number of said facsimile receiving part (paragraph 32);

requiring and receiving said data output order by said facsimile transmitting part from said facsimile receiving part after the telephone number of said facsimile receiving part is dialed (claim 4 & paragraph 39); and

transmitting by said facsimile transmitting part, said stored document data in the same order as said received data output order (claim 4).

Yoshida, however, does not explicitly teach that the predetermined telephone number of said facsimile receiving part is dialed when said document is completely scanned.

Examiner notes that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to dial the receiving part after the scanning operation since the scanned document needs to be sorted/rearranged for the appropriate transmission based on the received data output order.

Further, Nishida, the same field of endeavor of facsimile transmission method, teaches a method of dialing a predetermined number of a receiving facsimile after the completion of a scanning operation (fig. 7).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the method of Nishida with the method of Yoshida.

The suggestion/motivation for scanning the document before dialing would have been to sort/rearrange the transmitting order of the scanned document based on the received data output order.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Yoshida with Nishida to obtain the invention as specified in claim 1.

6. With respect to claim 2, Nishida teaches the method, further comprising the step of displaying the capabilities of the facsimile receiving part (col. 13, lines 8-14). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the method of displaying the received output order of the facsimile receiving

part. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to inform the operator of what capability the receiver side possess.

7. With respect to claim 3, Yoshida teaches the method, with said data output order being either a face down way or a face up way, said face down way being said stored document data outputted in order from a first page to a last page of said stored document data, said face up way being said stored document data outputted in reversed order from a last page to a first page of said stored document data (claim 4 and paragraph 39).

8. With respect to claim 4, Nishida teaches the method, with both of said facsimile transmitting part and said facsimile receiving part supporting a non-standard mode, said facsimile receiving part reporting the capabilities of the facsimile receiving part to said facsimile transmitting part by sending a predetermined bit of data (fig. 8). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the well known facsimile communication protocol used by Nishida into the system of Yoshida. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to provide a simple facsimile communication between the receiving side and the transmitting side by using the well known facsimile protocols.

9. With respect to claim 5, Yoshida teaches the method, with said scanned document data being managed in a unit of a page and being stored in a memory of said facsimile transmitting part (claim 4).

10. With respect to claim 6, Nishida teaches the method, with said requiring of said document order being made during Phase B of a facsimile transmission, Phase B being

Art Unit: 2622

a sequence of checking sates of said facsimile transmitting part and a transmission line and controlling said facsimile transmitting part among a plurality of predetermined protocols used in transmission and reception of facsimile data (col. 9, line 51 – col. 10, lines 8). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the well known facsimile communication method taught by Nishida into the system of Yoshida. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to provide a simple facsimile communication between the receiving side and the transmitting side by using the well known facsimile protocols.

11. With respect to claim 7, Nishida teaches the method, with said dialing a predetermined telephone number of said facsimile receiving part being automatic (col. 9, lines 47-50).

12. With respect to claim 8, Yoshida teaches a method, comprising the steps of:

- scanning a document into data to be transmitted from a facsimile transmitting part to a facsimile receiving part (claim 4);
- storing said data of said document in a memory of said facsimile transmitting part (claim 4);
- making a call by dialing a predetermined telephone number of said facsimile receiving part (paragraph 32);
- checking whether said call between said facsimile transmitting part and said facsimile receiving part is connected;

requiring a data output order by said facsimile transmitting part from said facsimile receiving part when said call is connected (claim 4 & paragraph 39);

receiving said data output order by said facsimile receiving part from said facsimile transmitting part after said requiring of said data output order (claim 4 & paragraph 39); and

transmitting said data of said document stored in said memory in the same order as to said received data output order (claim 4).

Yoshida, however, does not explicitly teach that the predetermined telephone number of said facsimile receiving part is dialed when said document is completely scanned and stored in said memory. Further, Yoshida does not explicitly teach the step of displaying said data output order received from said facsimile receiving part on a display on an operation panel.

Arguments analogous to those presented for claims 1 and 2, are applicable.

13. With respect to claim 9, arguments analogous to those presented for claim 7, are applicable.

14. With respect to claim 10, arguments analogous to those presented for claim 3, are applicable.

15. With respect to claim 11, arguments analogous to those presented for claim 4, are applicable.

16. With respect to claim 12, arguments analogous to those presented for claim 5, are applicable.

17. With respect to claim 18, Yoshida teaches the method, further comprising of selecting an advance-transmitting function to accommodate said requiring said data output order by said facsimile transmitting part from said facsimile receiving part when said call is connected (two different modes in claim 3).

18. With respect to claim 19, the combination of Yoshida and Nishida teaches the method of claim 18, after the data output order of the facsimile data is displayed on a display of said operational panel, the facsimile data stored in a memory is then transmitted to said facsimile receiving part according to the displayed data output order. Refer to col. 13, lines 8-14 & fig. 8 of Nishida.

19. With respect to claim 20, the combination of Yoshida and Nishida teaches the method of claim 8, further comprised of displaying said data output order when said data output order is received from said facsimile receiving part on said display on said operational panel. Refer to col. 13, lines 8-14 & fig. 8 of Nishida.

Claims 14-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yoshida in view of Nishida and in further in view of Bloomfield U.S. Patent No. 6,693,729.

20. With respect to claim 13, Yoshida discloses a facsimile transmitting part apparatus, comprising:

a scanner of said facsimile transmitting part scanning data of a document and converting the data into digital image data (paragraph 18);

a control unit utilizing the digital image data from said scanner, said control unit controlling said facsimile transmitting part according to a system program, said control unit requiring and receiving a document output order from a facsimile receiving part, said document output order being an order of document pages determined by and being printed on said facsimile receiving part (claim 4);

a memory storing said system program guiding said control unit, the digital image data from the document being stored in said memory before being transmitted to said facsimile receiving part by a transmission signal from said controller in the same order as the received document output order (claim 4);

an operational panel having a plurality keys generating key data of said facsimile transmitting part to said control unit (paragraph 32); and

a modem through a control of said control unit modulating said digital image data into analog data formatted for transmission over a PSTN (paragraphs 24-27).

Further, as noted above in claim 2, Nishida teaches the method, further comprising the step of displaying the capabilities of the facsimile receiving part (col. 13, lines 8-14). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the method of displaying the received output order of the facsimile receiving part. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to inform the operator of what capability the receiver side possess.

The combination of Yoshida and Nishida, however, does not disclose expressly that the network control unit forms a communication loop of the public telephone network having a ring and a tip.

Bloomfield discloses a facsimile communication system using a communication loop of the public telephone network having a ring and a tip capabilities (col. 4, lines 26-36).

Yoshida, Ishizuka and Bloomfield are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor that is the facsimile art.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the PTSN having a ring and a tip signal into the facsimile system of Yoshida and Nishida to provide a facsimile network having a ring and a tip capabilities. Since the PTSN communication having a ring and a tip signal is well known method in the facsimile communication, it would have been further obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the feature into facsimile communication system of Yoshida and Nishida.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Yoshida, Nishida and Bloomfield to obtain the invention as specified in claim 13.

21. With respect to claim 14, arguments analogous to those presented for claim 3, are applicable.

22. With respect to claim 15, arguments analogous to those presented for claim 4, are applicable.

23. With respect to claim 16, arguments analogous to those presented for claim 5, are applicable.

24. With respect to claim 17, arguments analogous to those presented for claim 6, are applicable.

Contact Information

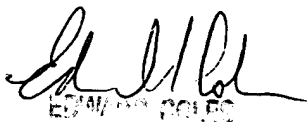
25. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CHAN S. PARK whose telephone number is (571) 272-7409. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8am-4:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward Coles can be reached on (571) 272-7402. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

csp
February 3, 2006

Chan S. Park
Examiner
Art Unit 2622


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